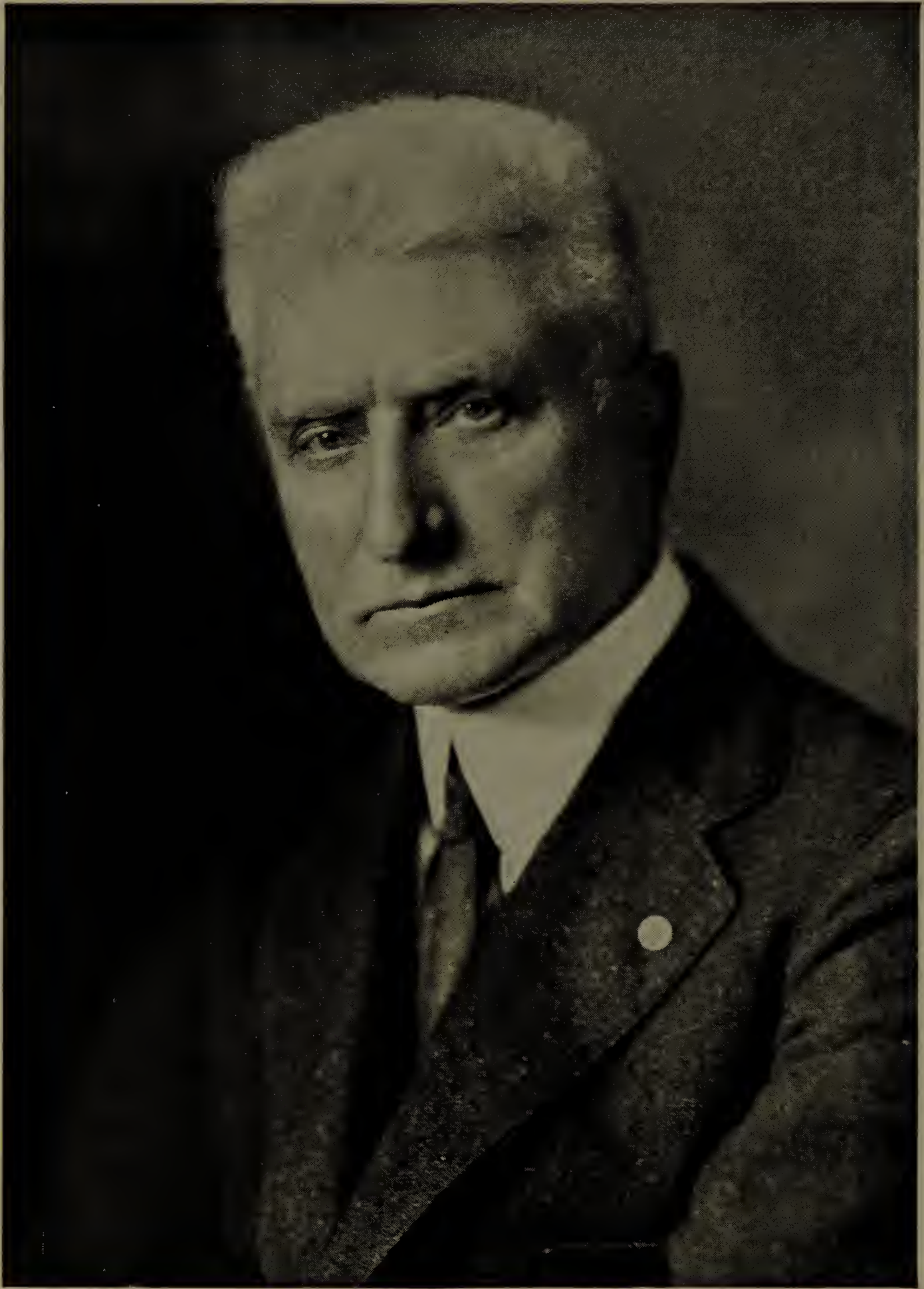

In Memoriam

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN

1857-1935



Moffett-Russell

Franklin H. Walker

In Memoriam

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN

M.D., F.A.C.S.

Born July 13, 1857

Died March 7, 1935

FOUNDER AND MANAGING EDITOR
SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS
1905-1935

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
1913-1935

Franklin H. Martin

OUT of the hardy pioneer spirit of two families, the Martins of Canada and the Carlins of Pennsylvania, each coming west by caravans in the late 1840's and settling on adjacent farms in Wisconsin, grew the friendship and marriage of Edmond Martin and Josephine Carlin, to whom a son, Franklin, was born in 1857.

Franklin Martin's childhood was a happy one, in spite of the sacrifices of his pioneer forebears, the loss of his father in the Civil War, and the remarriage of his mother and the uniting of two families of children, the Martins and the Mungers. Under moral and religious influences, Franklin developed into a ruddy, sturdy, industrious lad, receiving his elementary education by the sweat of his brow.

Aunt Mary and Uncle Addison Carlin were a dominating influence for good in his life. He worked as farm hand, brickmaker, carpenter, janitor, and, later, as school teacher. In 1872 he left home for Minneapolis to study. In 1874 he returned to Wisconsin and entered Elroy Seminary. And then he decided to become a doctor.

His first professional hero was Dr. McLaren Miller, of Oconomowoc, and, later, Dr. William Spalding, of Watertown, in whose office he first worked as janitor, in his spare moments reading a book on anatomy, which he memorized.

In 1877 he came to Chicago with just enough money for carfare and tuition, and at the suggestion of Nicholas Senn, who signed his certificate of matriculation, he entered the Chicago Medical College, which is now the medical department of Northwestern University. It was here that he met as instructors Nathan S. Davis, Sr., William E. Quine, William Byford, Ralph Isham, John H. Hollister, and Edmund Andrews, all of whom were a great influence in his medical career. He loved the fire and enthusiasm of Quine, Davis, and Andrews, but he also loved the rockbound stability of John Hamilcar Hollister, who later became his father-in-law and who was a stabilizing and stimulating influence throughout his entire medical life.

His first domicile as a bachelor with young Frederick Parkhurst was at 1133 South State Street, where they cooked their own meals. During vacations of these years he returned to Wisconsin and again worked as brickmaker, schoolmaster, and carpenter, earning his own tuition and living expenses.

His first meeting with John B. Murphy and Lewis Linn McArthur was at the time they were taking the Cook County Hospital competitive examinations.

He entered Mercy Hospital, where he worked with Dr. Lorenzo Potter as an interne, in 1880. He received his degree March 30, 1880, at the memorable old Plymouth Church at 26th Street and Michigan Avenue, which was to remain his church home until its closing in 1915.

During these medical school days he was given the opportunity to earn some money by caring for the patients of some of his professors. It was during these years at Mercy Hospital that antiseptic surgery and the bacteriologic theory of medicine began to take great hold and he was intensely interested in the first local attempts at the prevention of infected wounds and in the struggle against the spread of typhoid fever, which was at that time a serious menace to the health of Chicago.

In 1881 he began his medical practice, boarding with the Lord family at 2227 Wabash Avenue and meeting there his life long friends, Frank Bowles, James Chapman, and Charles Nicola. He joined Plymouth Church and met Isabelle Hollister, whom he courted, and married May 27, 1886. To her his autobiography is dedicated and with her he had a long and beautiful companionship. She it was who became the great inspiration of his remarkable career.

WILLIAM R. CUBBINS.

Franklin H. Martin—The Surgeon

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN graduated in 1880 from the Chicago Medical College which later became the Northwestern University Medical School. He served as an interne at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, during that period in the evolution of surgical technique when little was known of antiseptic surgery and practically nothing was understood of aseptic surgery. At this hospital, he received his first practical experience and training in the art of surgery under the tutelage of Edmund Andrews and other masters of surgery of that day. The death rate following major operations was extremely high in this era. The progress in knowledge and his own application of what it taught soon extricated Martin from the paraphernalia of antiseptic technique and he among the first in America began to practice aseptic surgery.

One of Dr. Martin's first contributions to surgery was the founding of a Post Graduate School and Charity Hospital and this accomplishment was predicated upon his understanding of the need for disseminating the rapidly increasing knowledge of aseptic surgery. He recognized that this information must be imparted to the older men in the field who were attempting to carry out surgical procedures in the outlying communities distant from teaching centers. This early thoughtful consideration of the need for the education of the actual workers in the field and his desire to help them was the motivating factor of his later activity in developing organizations for the elevation of the standards of surgery and the continuous education of all surgeons.

During the past twenty years, the honors and distinctions he has received as an organizer of the medical forces during the World War and as the instigator and the builder of the American College of Surgeons have led many to forget him as a surgeon. He was, however, always pre-eminently the surgeon and as such was held in high esteem by the men of the generation with whom he was associated.

In his early work as a gynecologist, before the perfection of aseptic technique made abdominal section safe, he did much to popularize the operation of tying off the uterine arteries through a vaginal incision, thus controlling the hæmorrhage and inhibiting the growth of myofibromata. As a result of this operation, otherwise hopeless cases were benefited and some cured.

Dr. Martin was a pioneer in experimental surgery on animals. His surgical curiosity led him to turn to an investigation of methods for perfecting a technique for the implantation of the ureters into the colon. The recorded data

of these investigations and the principles he established remain the foundation of all subsequent progress that has been made in this vexing problem. He performed one of the first operations for the removal of a diseased urinary bladder followed by the implantation of the ureters.

Surgical literature abounds with his contributions to a wide variety of subjects. These studies were made largely on conditions pertaining to surgical gynecology.

Dr. Martin's surgical acumen was great, and he frequently astonished his young associates by his logical and accurate diagnoses. He was averse to exploratory incisions for information and he never knowingly performed unnecessary or questionable operations. Frequently younger co-workers, who in their enthusiasm suggested operations not clearly indicated, were admonished to be conservative.

While at first the work he did was confined to gynecology, he became one of the outstanding abdominal surgeons of the West. His technique was most meticulous, his handling of tissues gentle and dexterous; though a fearless and rapid operator, he was never over radical, and his conclusions relative to pathological conditions and their operability were based on sound surgical judgment.

In that era when abdominal tumors were not recognized or attacked at an early stage of their growth, many patients came to his Post Graduate Clinic with enormous neoplasms. If the indication for operation was clear, with no serious contra-indications, he never refused to give these sufferers relief. A less courageous surgeon would have hesitated. The many excellent results in these seemingly hopeless cases attest the excellence of his judgment and the perfection of his technique. He was ever conscious of the human equation in all of his work.

He was a teacher of surgery from the beginning of his career. Any knowledge he imparted to his classes was founded upon wide reading and upon his personal and practical experience and observation. His clarity of thought and directness of expression made any subject under discussion readily understandable and his deductions were so logical and the conclusions so sound that they profoundly impressed his listeners. His commanding personality and dynamic force enhanced his ability as a teacher and these so impressed his assistants and younger associates that he passed on to them many of his attributes. As a developer of young men during their formative period in surgery he had few equals among the teachers in this department of medicine. All of the men who were his assistants and closest associates, many of whom later achieved success in their professions, were stimulated by his inquiring mind and influenced by his kindness and generous consideration.

It was in the capacity of a teacher of surgery that he realized the necessity for a broader dissemination of the rapidly accumulating facts relative to practical surgery. This realization of the requirements of the men in the smaller communities who were doing surgery prompted the initiation and development of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America.

His conception was that the surgeons who had fewer opportunities for study could learn faster and their knowledge of the basic principles of practical surgery would become greater if the chance were afforded them to watch the teachers of surgery and surgeons who had a larger surgical experience at work in their own workshops. Thousands of surgeons in the United States and Canada can bear witness to the value of his inspirational thought which originated in the mind of this Master Surgeon.

In later years came his dream of the American College of Surgeons, which he made a reality. The early vicissitudes and obstacles that were encountered in the organization of this great group of men did not daunt his untiring spirit; he recognized no barrier as insurmountable in achieving his purpose. As a result of his great vision, his courage, his indomitable will to succeed, and his unusual ability as an organizer, he has builded the American College of Surgeons which will endure in perpetuity as a monument to his understanding of the need for continuous surgical teaching in its broadest sense.

Looking back over his completed life, we are impressed with his great vision, his love for his fellow man, his appreciation of the ways to advance human welfare through education, and his untiring energy and industry. His work, as he had outlined and planned it, was finished. His memory commands our respect and admiration for the manner in which he worked to the end with the same aggressive spirit and determination which characterized his long and useful life.

We honor his memory as one of the great surgeons of his generation.

FREDERIC A. BESLEY.

Franklin H. Martin—The Friend

A faithful friend is a strong defence: and he that hath found such an one hath found a treasure. Nothing doth countervail a faithful friend, and his excellency is invaluable.—Ecclesiasticus VI, 14 and 15.

THE passing of Franklin Martin removes a unique personality from the medical world. His versatility and the variety of fields in which he labored with such phenomenal success will naturally furnish ample material for an interesting chapter in American Medicine. Many will speak of him as an educator, an investigator, as an organizer and leader of men, but those who enjoyed the privilege of intimacy with him will think first of him as a friend.

It was a characteristic of his early boyhood to attract and attach to him his companions, as with a band of steel, and this power lasted throughout the years of a long and useful life. That the record may be clear, it may not be out of place to recall to the generation of physicians who have known Franklin Martin that he was one of those constructive or creative dreamers whose accomplishments are to be measured far more by what the man himself meant to others than by recital of achievements. From the dreams of this man, whom I have known intimately since 1900, have sprung the greatest surgical journal of the age—SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS,—the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, the American College of Surgeons, and the Gorgas Memorial Institute.

How did this come about? I am powerless to suggest an answer other than may be implicit in the personality of one who was a friend and a man. When I say that he attracted friends, the wrong impression may be given, for it was not easy to win one's way into the inner sanctuary. He was by nature sensitive and shy, his approach quiet and dignified, no rush of insincere greeting to all and sundry. But, as one came in contact with this eminently sane and simple man, one became aware of his abundant resources, and perhaps suddenly a sly touch of his quiet humor would sweep aside the veil of shyness and let one glimpse the lovable being within. Certain elements we all instinctively recognize as essential in the true friend, among them, first, courage and kindness and perfect candor. Courage was one of his chief attributes. He no doubt believed with Barrie, that "It is the lovely virtue—a rib of Himself that God sent down to His children." To those who knew him intimately it is needless to speak of his kindness, his interest in the younger generation, and the promptness with which he recognized and encouraged merit in the younger members of the profession.

He was born on a farm and grew up among surroundings conducive to quiet thought. Much of his constructive thinking was done while walking in the great out of doors, for which his autobiography reveals his wholesome love. Nothing pleased him more than to have one or two of his friends join him in long walks, during which he discussed various problems in which he was interested. More than once flashes had come during these happy jaunts that later became basic principles in one of his projects. In his autobiography he mentions the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America as having been conceived as he walked the deck of a ship cruising in the Mediterranean, and those who have shared such jaunts with him can easily visualize his methods of thought and how his schemes of successful organization were launched. His love for out door life naturally attracted him to golf. His congenial side was at its best with his friends on the golf links, and for many years it was his chief recreation. Throughout this country and abroad there are many who remember and appreciate his charm, and a lasting friendship that started on the golf course.

He had a way of attracting and binding people to him in spite of the fact that he was often very frank in discussion. Fearlessness was one of his chief attractions, and even in hot argument he could maintain his point without losing his friends. There were necessarily many trying situations that arose during the development and direction of large organizations, but his keen insight, resourcefulness, judgment, and sincerity were never questioned, and his policies usually prevailed. When organization was finally effected, his friends remained his friends, for his candor and patient courage withstood the storm and stress of the process through which the end had been attained. After all, the true estimate of an individual can be best obtained from those with whom he labors daily. His subordinates adored him, labored constantly in his behalf, and respected his strict discipline, knowing full well that he observed equally with them the rules governing the organization.

No man liveth to himself alone, and it would be wholly ineffectual to offer such comments as I can make upon Franklin Martin without acknowledging in full measure the help he had from the very remarkable woman, his wife, Isabelle Hollister Martin. How well they understood each other, how much he deferred to her judgment; how wise she was in counsel, and how prompt he was to abandon certain problems of which she did not approve. Very few who did not know them intimately could appreciate how much she figured in his life, how necessary she was to his happiness, and how much his success has been due to her sound judgment, loyalty, and companionship.

Franklin Martin has left a splendid heritage to the medical profession. No bequest could be more useful than the sound principles he enunciated and wove

into the fabric of the institutions he evolved for the benefit of the human race. To me the greatest inheritance is *The Joy of Living*, an *Autobiography*, which typifies the man and the friend—for it expresses his attitude toward life. If one has read this fascinating book one will find how beautifully it expresses his ideas, and it shows, too, the real worth of the man and his confidence in his eventual success. From the very start of his life there is no note of appeal for sympathy for the hardships he endured; no appeal for pity, but through the narrative, as through his daily life, running like a thread of gold woven into it, there was *real* joy of living. And because of his simplicity, goodness, honesty, and sincerity, I know of no man in civil life who could, by the mere suggestion of needing or wanting them, summon more true and influential friends to his side.

The loyalty of his thousands of friends should be a pledge to foster and bring to full fruition the ideals and aims to which he devoted his life.

C. JEFF MILLER.

Franklin H. Martin and Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics

DR. MARTIN was fundamentally an idealist. A close personal and professional association for thirty-five years gives me some authority to speak. Few members of our profession have been more misunderstood. This misunderstanding arose because he was possessed of an extreme sensitiveness and a reluctance to approach people or speak in public that to many will seem unbelievable. As a result of this characteristic he often seemed autocratic, though this was a pure defense reaction. His own unintentional disclosure of this trait is found in a sentence taken from his autobiography, *The Joy of Living*. In speaking of his hesitation in beginning his first laparotomy he said, "Was I a coward? This was a bracing thought: 'Have the courage to do the thing you believe to be right but that you are afraid to do.' It became my slogan—a sentiment that during all my life has urged me to action, a few times (I hope) with success, and many times (I am sure) to my detriment."

His mind arrived with lightning speed at logical conclusions that most of us reached only after prolonged deliberation. His impatience drove him forward without the help of the support that would have come had he been content to wait until more slowly reasoning minds had caught up with him. This impatience helped to give the impression that his actions were often autocratic.

He had little or no desire to accumulate wealth. Money meant nothing to him but the means of establishing the children of his imagination. He realized, however, that for them to succeed and to attain permanence they must be placed upon a secure financial foundation. This is well illustrated by an account of the origin of SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS and of his plans for its ultimate disposition.

In December, 1904, Dr. Martin invited Drs. F. A. Besley, William R. Cubbins, John Hollister, and myself to his home at 3210 Lake Park Avenue, where he outlined his plan for the founding of the journal. His conception was of a journal divorced from any commercial association which should be founded, owned, and directed by members of the profession. It was to be an example of the best art of printing; it should present in adequate form the new developments of surgical science, but should always be a practical journal for practicing surgeons. It should be based on sound financial principles, yet never seek to pay dividends to stockholders; it should rather use any profits to increase the service of the journal and insure its stability.

Thirteen Chicago surgeons supported these altruistic principles by subscribing for small blocks of stock. Later when Dr. and Mrs. Martin began to plan for the disposition of the journal they purchased this stock at a profit to the original stockholders.

During thirty years under Dr. Martin's direction the journal has adhered to this original conception. From the beginning, Mrs. Martin has held a large part of the stock and she also has been in full accord with Dr. Martin's ideals. Because of Dr. Martin's wise planning the journal now rests upon a secure financial foundation, and owns the land and buildings at the corner of Rush and Erie Streets which adjoin the College of Surgeons.

Dr. Martin's manner of administering the various organizations for which he was responsible may be illustrated by relating his conversation with me when organizing the journal. He called me to his office and said, "I want you to assume charge of the scientific pages of the journal. Make the journal the best in the world scientifically and artistically. Do not be influenced by anybody or anything except the quality of the contributions and the limitations of space. That's all." While he always took a leading part in any expansion or new activity, yet never in the thirty years did he let personal friendship, expediency, or advertisers betray him into seeking to influence the acceptance of any article. Nor did he interfere in any way with the administration of the department. It was the same with other associates. He expected results but gave complete freedom of action and support in any difficulty. His loyalty to his associates and friends was so great that not infrequently it surpassed what should have been expected. Except in the face of incontrovertible evidence of incompetency, he defended them both privately and before the public.

The first number of SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS appeared on July 1, 1905, with the leading article by the chief of the Editorial Board, Dr. Nicholas Senn, upon "Iodine in Surgery, with Special Reference to its Use as an Antiseptic." The ideals of its founder and the character of the journal soon brought contributions from leading surgeons of the United States and Canada and from abroad in sufficient number to insure the journal's immediate success.

In 1908 a British edition was established under the editorial guidance of A. W. Mayo-Robson (later Sir Arthur) and other leading British surgeons. Five years later, after much thought, the INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACT OF SURGERY was added. It was determined that the ABSTRACT should be not a mere desultory collection of material but a discriminating selection from the world's literature by a board of specialists. Arrangements were made with the leading abstract journals abroad for the early exchange of their material. As a result a complete bibliography of the world's surgical literature has become a part of the ABSTRACT.

After Senn's death, Dr. John B. Murphy, whose enthusiastic support had been no small factor in establishing the journal, became chief of the Editorial Board. Upon his death he was succeeded by Dr. William J. Mayo. For many years Dr. Mayo was in active charge of the Editorial Department. To his vision and judgment has been due the discriminating character of the editorials. Lately Dr. Donald C. Balfour has successfully assumed this responsibility.

Although the chronicling of scientific progress has been its primary objective, the journal has sought also to foster the cultural aspects of surgery and to honor those who established and perfected its principles. Under the supervision of Dr. Alfred Brown, "Old Masterpieces in Surgery" acquainted the oncoming generation with the history of surgery. Under the direction of Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. Donald C. Balfour the department of "Master Surgeons" has recorded the achievements of the surgeons of the western hemisphere and aroused our pride in their accomplishments.

The journal is known and read wherever medicine is practiced. It has a large number of subscribers abroad and penetrates into little known centers in Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Pacific. The medical libraries of the world have its numbers filed as a permanent record of the advances in surgical knowledge during the fruitful period spanned by the publication of SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.

It has been the desire of both Dr. and Mrs. Martin that after their deaths, the journal with its real estate should become by gift the property of the American College of Surgeons. Since the holdings of Dr. Martin at the time of his death in conjunction with the personal holdings of Mrs. Martin gave them complete ownership of the stock, their desire may be accomplished.

The regents of the College believe that this final service of Dr. and Mrs. Martin to the College and the profession may be made a worthy memorial to Dr. Martin's vision and ideals.

ALLEN B. KANAVAL.

Franklin H. Martin and The American College of Surgeons

FRANKLIN MARTIN died Thursday, March 7, in Phoenix, Arizona, where up to a few days before his death he was occupied with the affairs of the American College of Surgeons, especially with preparations for the next Clinical Congress to be held in San Francisco in October.

We do well to pause to pay tribute to this great leader to whom more than to any other individual the American College of Surgeons is indebted for its foundation and its development during the twenty-two years of its existence. With courage, imagination, wisdom, unfailing loyalty to the best interests of the College and with rare executive ability, Dr. Franklin Martin as Director-General has guided its destinies.

It is fitting at this time to review briefly the history of the College—a history which will be his finest monument—for his name is indelibly inscribed upon each of its multifarious activities.

At the time the American College of Surgeons was founded, and earlier, many surgeons, particularly the members of the American Surgical Association had felt the necessity for an organization of the active surgeons which would standardize the practice of surgery. To this end at the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America held in New York in 1912, an organization committee was appointed. Thus the American College of Surgeons is the direct outgrowth of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, a Congress which was originally fostered and promoted by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, who suggested the formation of this organization committee of the College.

Confronting this committee were two lines of procedure: (1) to follow the pattern of such an organization as the Royal College of Surgeons in England and admit members only on examination; or (2) to admit to Fellowship all the members of the sixteen principal societies representing surgery and its various specialties as a nucleus for the whole and then to add to that number all those surgeons in all parts of the United States and of Canada who by their training, experience, and achievements were surgeons in good standing.

The second of these plans was adopted by the organization committee and it at once became evident that unless the College were to grow very slowly it would be necessary to make a survey of the practicing surgeons throughout the country to determine who were qualified to become the first members of the College.

Such a survey was made, principally by Dr. Martin, who visited all the leading medical centers throughout the United States and Canada. As the result of this survey, four hundred and fifty prominent surgeons met in Washington on May 5, 1913, adopted the By-laws, rules, and regulations suggested by the organization committee and elected the first officers of the College, and the Board of Regents and Board of Governors. The original Board of Governors was comprised of the four hundred fifty founders of the College; but the By-laws provided for a permanent Board of one hundred fifty members, to be divided into three groups, fifty members to be elected by the Fellows at each annual meeting of the College. The government of the College was to be centralized in a Board of Regents whose decisions would be carried out by a Director-General. The recommendations for further Fellows of the College were to be made by credentials committees representing each state of the United States and each province of the Dominion of Canada. This plan was adopted at the organization meeting. Soon after the organization of the College it was decided that the College should endow itself by asking each Fellow to subscribe five hundred dollars, to be paid in a lump sum or by payments of not less than twenty-five dollars a year.

By this rapid start in membership and in financial support the College had a forceful momentum and was able at once to launch forth on its campaign to carry out its original purposes which are stated in the following summary of a clause of the Articles of Incorporation, published in each *Year Book*: "The object for which it is formed is to establish and maintain an association of surgeons, not for pecuniary profit, but for the benefit of humanity by advancing the science of surgery and the ethical and competent practice of its art."

It is my opinion that when the College was organized, there was no one man who could have equaled the performance of Franklin Martin as Director-General, for more than to any other one man, the credit belongs to him for the foundation of the College, its organization, for the rapid mobilization of surgeons to form its constantly increasing membership, the shaping of its policies, the solving of the many difficult executive problems which have repeatedly presented themselves. In addition to his many official trips throughout the United States and Canada, Dr. Martin has promoted the interests of the College in South America and in Australia by personal visits.

Throughout these twenty-two years, I have had the opportunity of observing the constructive genius of Franklin Martin at close range. I should say that except for his peculiar talents, the College would not be in its present position. Franklin Martin undertook every bit of the leadership that was delegated to him and often initiated new projects. The whole picture has constantly been one of rapid construction and of militant progress, as exemplified by the many activities

of the College and by the work of its Department of Hospital Standardization; the Registry of Bone Sarcoma; the Committee on the Treatment of Malignant Diseases; the Committee on Fractures; the Board on Industrial Medicine and Traumatic Surgery; the Department of Clinical Research; the organization of Cancer Clinics; the Regional Meetings; the annual Clinical Congress; the Library which is ready to serve each Fellow by literary research; and the Board on Medical Motion Picture Films.

In addition to a very high level of efficiency we have our property in Chicago which aggregates in value more than two million dollars—assets which include the endowment fund, land, buildings, and equipment.

The very characteristics which have made these achievements possible inevitably sometimes seem too aggressive; but in a formative period they are necessary even though they may arouse some antagonism. A lively imagination, courage, spirit of adventure, outstanding executive ability, great loyalty to a cause, can never be outweighed by lesser qualities. Such characteristics speak for themselves in outstanding achievements.

Dr. Martin not only was intensely loyal himself but was able to inspire loyalty in those associated with him as is demonstrated by the fact that the Editorial Board and the business personnel of SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS have remained practically unchanged since Dr. Martin founded this journal, with the exception of those called by death; and the outstanding characteristic of the working staff of the American College of Surgeons has been its long time loyalty to its Director-General. Those who knew Franklin Martin best, trusted him most.

All through his life, and despite every disguise, Franklin Martin has been shy, fearless, imaginative, idealistic, and a dreamer. Long will he be known among the great dreamers in medicine. He dreamed a dream, and the greatest surgical journal in the world was born; he dreamed again and the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America appeared; he dreamed yet again and the American College of Surgeons came into being.

GEORGE CRILE.

Franklin H. Martin and The Great War

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN was, for half a century, one of America's distinguished surgeons; more than that, he demonstrated to an unusual degree the rare gifts of administrative genius and vision. It was logical, then, that when the clouds of war began to hover over our land, with characteristic foresight, as Secretary-General of the American College of Surgeons, he should tender the services of that organization to the Surgeon-General of the United States Army to aid in re-organizing and enlarging the Medical Reserve Corps. With the acceptance of this timely offer two thousand Fellows of the College, of military age, immediately enrolled in the Medical Reserve, and until the Armistice was signed this great organization of surgeons took the lead in every wartime medical program.

On August 29, 1916, through the enactment of the National Defense Act, President Wilson was authorized by Congress to appoint an Advisory Commission consisting of seven persons, especially qualified in their respective fields, to co-operate with the Council of National Defense in its task of mobilizing the resources of a nation dedicated to peace into a fighting force sufficiently powerful to stay a foe trained for centuries in the arts of war. Through the persistent endeavors of the Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness, representing the American Medical Association, the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, the American College of Surgeons, the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, and the American Surgical Association, totaling a membership of ninety thousand medical men, the President was convinced that the medical profession should be accorded a place on the Advisory Commission. The question then arose: who, among the members of the scientific medical profession, was qualified to fill this important and exacting post?

Franklin Martin was the unanimous choice of the committee and in October, 1916, he was notified of his appointment by President Wilson.

The Council of National Defense, consisting of six members of the Cabinet: Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker; Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels; Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane; Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston; Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield; and Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson held its first meeting in Washington on December 6, 1916, with the seven members of the Advisory Commission, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Hollis Godfrey, president of Drexel Institute; Howard E. Coffin of Detroit; Bernard Baruch of New York; Julius Rosen-

wald of Chicago; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; and Dr. Franklin H. Martin.

Commenting on the sentiments of the commissioners on this occasion, Dr. Martin said:

We, as members of the Commission, had arrived in Washington with somewhat vague conceptions of our duties. We met the six members of the Council, who were equally vague as to our responsibilities, but we rapidly became acquainted. Each gave his idea of the requirements of the situation and of the immensity of the task that we must assume—and then we realized that our group, in joint action, would virtually become a War Cabinet, which should not only advise, but plan, execute, and direct the activities of our Government in its preparation for defense in the greatest war of history. No commissioners ever entered Washington at the call of a President with more humility and with less concrete knowledge of what they were expected to accomplish.

However, Franklin Martin shouldered the responsibilities of the post assigned him with characteristic eagerness, and immediately proceeded to formulate a program that would be operable when and if we were drawn into the world conflict. His department in the Council of National Defense was one of the first to establish a routine that functioned with clock-like precision until April 1, 1919. The outstanding men and women in medicine and the allied specialties in association with him gave the utmost of their talents and abilities to uphold the well-known devotion to service of the medical profession. Under his direction the medical resources of the nation were so adequately mobilized that a steady flow of men and materials perfectly synchronized as to supply and demand, was at all times available.

The General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, of which Dr. Martin was chairman, included the leaders in medicine, dentistry, and nursing from civil life. This Board, with the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service, and the chairman of the American Red Cross, guided the policies of the special committees composing the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense. These committees, more than a score in number, included the medical, dental, and nursing professions, and covered every angle of medical preparedness. In addition to the Washington organization, state and county committees co-operating with other defense agencies, extended their activities into every town and hamlet in the land.

As a result of this co-ordinated effort, the General Medical Board and its subsidiary committees, more than any other one agency, may be credited with the splendid showing of the medical profession in its voluntary enrollment for service. In November, of 1917, there were 440 medical officers in the Army and 329 in the Navy. At the armistice there were 30,591 medical officers in the Army, and 2,570 in the Navy. And in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, an organization of physicians barred from active duty because of age, physical disability, or

home responsibilities, 72,219 enrolled. Likewise in the nursing and dental services, enrollments far exceeded the quota set for an army of five million men.

It is impossible in the limited space available here, to enumerate, be it ever so briefly, measures initiated by Dr. Martin, and the programs in which he participated during the war years. He worked assiduously to secure proper military rank for the doctors and nurses in the military services. He toiled unceasingly to supply the government with medical men and materials, to meet the demands of war. His own and foreign nations decorated him—and rightly so—for conspicuous service.

During the nearly two years of continuous association with Major-General William Crawford Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, Dr. Martin came to know and admire this modest physician and ultimately a warm and enduring friendship developed between the two. After Gorgas' death in July, 1920, it was only natural that Dr. Martin should be one of a group who felt that this man was worthy of a memorial—not of stone or bronze—but a living vital organization which would embody the hope of freeing the world from disease—the object to which the life of Gorgas had been consecrated. As Surgeon-General of the Army, Gorgas instituted the policy of strict physical examination for all recruits with regular check-ups at intervals thereafter. This resulted in an army of physically fit men to meet the rigors of war and it is a well known fact that our soldiers maintained the highest health rate of all combatants. General Gorgas often said to Dr. Martin, "Wouldn't it be wonderful if some day a system of strict physical examination could be applied to our civil population?" The story of Gorgas' sanitary work in Havana and Panama is familiar not only to the scientific world but to the laity as well. So in planning the memorial to perpetuate his name, it was fitting that the two great works of Gorgas—personal health and sanitation—should be chosen as the basis on which the Gorgas Memorial should proceed. After the institution of an ambitious, nation-wide program in health education, it was characteristic of Dr. Martin's foresight that he should vision in the Gorgas Memorial Institute an opportunity for the creation of an international research center in which the countries of Latin America, where Gorgas had achieved his magnificent work in sanitation, should have a part. Out of this vision has grown the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama, already a recognized research center, underwritten by the United States Government, and destined to play an increasingly prominent part in the fight of science against disease.

Franklin Martin was above all a good soldier. He was brave; he was fearless; he would not recognize defeat, and once he had determined on a course, his generalship, untiring energy, and fighting force could be depended upon to see him through to a successful conclusion.

CARY T. GRAYSON.

Franklin H. Martin—The Man

TO paint a word picture adequate of Franklin Martin, a man who as he matured became the greatest organizer which the past fifty years of medicine has produced, a man honored by his profession, decorated by his own and foreign governments, is indeed a difficult task. However, as it was my privilege for many years to enjoy his close friendship, to me the task becomes a labor of love.

There are many qualities common to those among men who leave their names conspicuously high on the rolls of achievement of the era in which they have lived. Oft included in these are the circumstance of lowly birth and early struggles against privations combined with integrity of mind, indomitable will, and other steadfast qualities. There are, however, deeper influences which must predetermine a man's ultimate worth, and nature having endowed Franklin Martin with the rugged qualities of strong character gave him also a fineness of sensibility which tempered his thoughts with keen discernment and his judgment with unfailing fairness and justice.

We see him in his youth with the spirit of D'Artagnan, recognizing no obstacles as insurmountable and ready for life's adventure with a happy heart. We see him passing through life retaining this happy heart and always sharing it with others. We see him at eventide with the spirit of youth and merriment still retained and then understand why it was he who wrote *The Joy of Living*, for life to him had been a joy. It was not alone the joy of achievement which for him produced satisfaction for no one labor was ever finished before his restless brain had conceived or he had had another thrust upon him. It was that joy which comes from doing for others which was the motivating force behind him. And the extent of his work for others is the true measure of Martin's greatness.

In each of the great activities in which he played such a major rôle it was his clear vision which insured their lasting success. Martin had the unusual combination of not alone being an organizer, but having the added quality of being able to make his organizations functionate peculiarly well after he had built them. As he was progressive in his thought, so were his organizations. Not only did they fulfill the objectives for which they were designed, but became active influences for advancement with changing progressive thought. This again was evidence of his farsighted vision.

The spirit of his soldier father, who sacrificed his life in public service during the Civil War, influenced Martin throughout his life. He was ever ready to aid

civic organizations, and took part in many projects to advance the welfare of Chicago. He was intensely loyal to his alma mater, Northwestern University, of which he was a trustee for a decade; and he was an active member of the various organizations which served its alumni. He gave to the U. S. Army Industrial College, the Fuel Conservation Institute, and the Board of Education of Chicago much time and thought. He was international in his outlook, and participated with enthusiasm in the deliberations of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and the Italy-America Society.

Martin had an extraordinary ability to appreciate immediately which were the most important details of any problem and to recognize instantly the right thing to do under adverse conditions. There are many instances which I might relate which are indicative of this. One, however, stands out rather vividly in my memory. On a certain night shortly after the First Liberty Loan Drive had been started, he and I were at a Broadway theater. Between the acts a drive was staged and the men who were soliciting subscriptions were meeting with poor success. At that time Martin was interested in stimulating enlistments in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States and the lukewarm reception which the audience were giving to the request for subscriptions disturbed him. He became restless and told me he must help the men on the stage stir up some enthusiasm for the Loan. He was dressed in his Colonel's uniform, and as he arose from his seat to offer his subscription, standing alone in that audience with his soldiery carriage, his chiselled face and flashing eye, he made an instantaneous effect on the audience, a sight never to be forgotten. He offered his subscription for the bonds and as the audience went wild with applause, not to be outdone by the soldier, they made the drive in that theater that night one long talked of. As he reseated himself beside me, he leaned over and whispered, "God knows how I'll ever pay for them," but he had saved the situation.

Martin will go down through the pages of American history as a courtly man, ever actuated by the strongest principles of high Americanism. He had the simple faith of his forefathers with a strong pioneer spirit. Whenever he fought for his beliefs, he was a foeman worthy of his adversary's steel. He was a rare combination of stern forcefulness and sympathetic kindness, and I believe no more fitting description of Martin as a man could be made than by a summing up in two words: Franklin H. Martin—Surgeon and Gentleman.

"Sunshine was he in the winter day,
And in the midsummer, coolness and shade."

J. BENTLEY SQUIER.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE

Born in Ixonia, Wisconsin, July 13, 1857; son of Edmond and Josephine (Carlin) Martin
Died in Phoenix, Arizona, March 7, 1935
Educated in public schools and academies of Wisconsin
Northwestern University Medical School, M.D., 1880
Interne, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, 1880-1881
Member of Staff, South Side Dispensary, 1883-1888
Married Isabelle Hollister (daughter of John Hollister, a founder of Northwestern University Medical School) May 27, 1886
Professor of Gynecology, Policlinic of Chicago, 1886-1888
Organized, with Dr. W. F. Coleman, the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago, 1888
Gynecologist, Woman's Hospital, Chicago, for many years, from 1887
Organized the Charity Hospital, Chicago, 1889
Organized SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS, 1905; the INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACT OF SURGERY, 1913; Editor-in-Chief, 1905-1935
Organized the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America (now the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons), 1910
An organizer of the American College of Surgeons, 1913; Fellow, Regent, and Director-General, 1913-1935; President, 1929
Trustee, Northwestern University, Chicago, 1921-1931; Medical Counsellor, 1929-1935
Member, Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, 1916-1921
Chairman, General Medical Board, Council of National Defense, 1917-1918
Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, during period of Great War, 1917-1919; with A.E.F. for three months
Founder, and Chairman, Board of Directors, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, 1921-1935
Honorary Adviser, United States Army Industrial College, 1925-1935

MEMBER OF MEDICAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

American Medical Association; Chairman, Section of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, 1895
American Gynecological Society; President, 1919; Member of Council, 1919-1922
Southern Surgical Association
Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons
Chicago Gynecological Society; President, 1894
Association of Military Surgeons
American Medical Editors' and Authors' Association; Member, Board of Governors
American Society for the Control of Cancer
American Hospital Association
Northwestern University Alumni Association; President, 1931; Director, Division on Medicine, 1921-1923
Northwestern University Associates
American Legion, Hyde Park Post
Chicago Literary Club
American Association for the Advancement of Science

DECORATIONS, HONORARY DEGREES, AND MEMBERSHIPS

LL.D., Queens University, Belfast, 1925; University of Wales, Cardiff, 1928; University of Pittsburgh, 1933
D.P.H., Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, 1926

D.Sc., Northwestern University, Evanston, 1927
Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.), 1919, in recognition of services rendered to the British Empire during the Great War
Distinguished Service Medal, U.S., 1926, in recognition of services rendered during the Great War
Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, 1931; in recognition of aid in founding Loyola Base Hospital, which served the fourth and sixth armies on the Italian front
Honorary Fellow, Sociedad Peruano de Cirugia
Honorary Fellow, Academia Nacional de Medicina de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Corresponding Member, Sociedade de Medicina e Cirurgia de Sao Paulo, Brazil
Corresponding Member, Sociedad de Cirugia, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Corresponding Member, Academia Nacional de Medicina, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Honorary Member, Sociedad de Obstetricia y Gynecologia, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Honorary Member, Eta Chapter, Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

Electricity in Gynecology, 1890
Treatment of Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus, 1897
Treatise on Gynecology, 1903
South America, from a Surgeon's Point of View (First Edition, 1922; Second Edition, 1927)
Gorgas, 1924
Australia and New Zealand, 1924
The Joy of Living, an Autobiography, 1933
Fifty Years of Medicine and Surgery, 1934
Digest of the Proceedings of the Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission during the World War (Published by the U. S. Government as an official document), 1934

